Supreme Court, U. S.
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In the Supreme Court of the United States

NO. 76-1716

BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE, C. M. SCHNEIDER, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP and TRAINING TRUST FUND,

Petitioners,

vs.

MICHAEL COSTELLO, CHARLES PEREZ and ROBERT HORAN, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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MIAMI REVIEW — 371-4853 — 377-3721

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

NO. _____

BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE,
C. M. SCHNEIDER, as Trustees of the
GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT
APPRENTICESHIP and
TRAINING TRUST FUND,

Petitioners,

vs.

MICHAEL COSTELLO, CHARLES PEREZ and
ROBERT HORAN, as Trustees of the
GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT
APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST
FUND,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Petitioners, BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE, C. M. SCHNEIDER, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP and TRAINING TRUST FUND, pray that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the opinion and decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered on March 7, 1977.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion and decision of the Court of Appeals is reported in 547 F.2d 1267 (5 Cir., 1977). A copy of the opinion is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

JURISDICTION

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which is sought to be reviewed, was entered on March 7, 1977. This Petition for Writ of Certiorari is being filed within ninety (90) days of that order.

Petitioners invoke the jurisdiction of this Court under Title 28, Section 1254(1) and Rule 19(1)(b) of the Rules of this Court.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I

SHOULD THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, FIFTH CIRCUIT, INVOLVING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947, RELATING TO A JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND BE REVIEWED, WHERE SUCH OPINION IS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH OPINIONS OF OTHER UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS?

II

SHOULD THE SUPREME COURT EXERCISE ITS POWER OF SUPERVISION WHERE THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, IN REVERSING THE TRIAL COURT, DEPARTED FROM THE ACCEPTED AND USUAL JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS BY ENGAGING IN CONJECTURE AND ASSUMING FACTS NOT IN EVIDENCE?

STATUTES INVOLVED

The Statute involved in this case is Title 29 USCA 141 et seq. The pertinent portion of the statutory text is set forth in Appendix "B".

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respondents are Union Trustees, and as representatives of Local No. 728, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, filed a Complaint in the United States District Court below, basing Federal jurisdiction predicated on Title 28 USCA 2201, 2202, as well as Title 29 USCA 186(e).

On September 1, 1962, a collective bargaining agreement was entered into between Union and Management whereby a Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund was to be established which Trust Fund was to be fully financed by Petitioners, who were the Employers' Trustees (App. "A").

After the September 1, 1962 Agreement there were six subsequent collective bargaining agreements providing for the establishment of a Trust Fund Agreement.

There was only *one* Trust Fund Agreement in existence, dated August 27, 1962. Section 10 of that Trust agreement provided, viz. (App. "A", p. 1268 of the Opinion):

> " . . . [m]atters pertaining to any employees of this Fund (Trust Fund) shall be the responsibility of Employers Trustees only."

The District Court found this Trust Agreement to be non-existent for the years 1964, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1973 and 1974. The District Court further found in its Ultimate Facts and Conclusions of Law that: (1) there was no testimony concerning any other *written* Trust Fund

Agreement which had been ratified and accepted by the trustees of the Apprenticeship Trust Fund or the Union membership; (2) witnesses for the plaintiff testified they were familiar with Article V, Section 7, which provided: (App. "C")

> "The parties to this Agreement (Collective Bargaining Agreement) shall have a joint apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund Agreement, which agreement shall conform to Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended,"

and that the written Trust Agreement dated August 27, 1962, had not been accepted by the trustees or the union membership; (3) prior to August, 1962 there was no written trust fund agreement, and the existing program had been founded by both parties - union and management. Management then offered in August, 1962 to fund the entire apprenticeship program in turn for the union delegating to it the responsibility of employment of the employers of the apprenticeship program, union representatives have never accepted the offer in those years subsequent to the August 27, 1962 date.

The thrust of Respondents' (Union Trustees) Complaint was to have Section 10 of the Trust Agreement eliminated, because matters pertaining to employees of the Trust Fund were to be the responsibility of the Employers' Trustees only. The Union Trustees (Respondents) claimed that such authority violated the constraints implicit in 29 U.S.C.A., Section 186(c)(5) (B), (c)(6) (App. "A", p. 1269 of the Opinion).

At a non-jury trial, the District Court, in its finding of facts, concluded the Training Trust Fund (Trust Fund) being wholly funded by management was not controlled by Section 302 of the Taft Hartley Act (29 USCA, Section 186(c)(5)(B), (c)(6) (App. "A", p. 1270, 1276), and therefore did not qualify under the Labor-Management Relations Act.

Another finding of the District Court was that no written Trust Fund Agreement had been executed or existed (App. "A", p. 1270 of the Opinion), therefore, the Fund did not come within the purview of the Taft Hartley Act.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals took the position that the narrow issue to be decided was whether the August 27, 1962 Trust Agreement had been ratified, and if so, were all the requirements under Section 302 of the Taft Hartley Act met (App. "A", p. 1270). In its Opinion the Court of Appeals succinctly stated its rationale on page 1274 as follows:

> "In other words, under Florida law does the conduct of the parties constitute a ratification or adoption of the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement?"

The Court of Appeals, however, refused to accept the findings of the lower court, and found that a ratification had been made of the August 27, 1962 agreement. The record reflects the contrary.

Briefly, the record will reflect that MICHAEL COSTELLO, one of the Union Trustees, Respondent, testified under oath that the August 27, 1962 trust fund had never been ratified by Union membership (App. "D"); that there were no officially designated Union members to negotiate the August 27, 1962 Trust Agreement (App. "E").

CHARLES PEREZ, another of the Union Trustees, Respondent, testified under oath that the April 27, 1962 trust fund had never been ratified by the Union membership (App. "F").

MARSHALL WILLIAMS, a witness for the Employer Trustees, Petitioners, testified that he was not one of the Union representatives that negotiated and constructed the Trust Agreement (App. "G").

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the District Court Judgment, and rendered an Opinion and decision in direct conflict with previous decisions of the United States Court of Appeals of other Circuits. This Petition for Writ of Certiorari ensued.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I

SHOULD THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, FIFTH CIRCUIT, INVOLVING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947, RELATING TO A JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND BE REVIEWED, WHERE SUCH OPINION IS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH OPINIONS OF OTHER UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS?

The Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund was fully financed by Petitioners who were the Employers' Trustees. The Union Trustees (Respondents), in their initial Complaint in the District Court claimed an empasse was established because of the operation of Section 10 of the Trust Agreement, which directed that matters pertaining to employees of the Fund shall be the responsibility of Management only (App. "A", p. 1268 of the opinion). Respondents claimed that unless Section 10 of the Trust Fund Agreement was abolished there was no equality as countenanced by Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

The decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sought to be reviewed, held that even though a fund is wholly financed by Management, to preclude the Union from exercising dominion over the selection of employees of that fund, the Union did not have an equal voice in the operation thereof. It was this rationale that led the Fifth

Circuit Court of Appeals to conclude that Section 10 of the Trust Agreement was in violation of Section 302 of the Taft Hartley Act.

Another view was taken by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL EMPLOYEES OF NEW YORK STATE, et al. v. THE NEW YORK RACING ASSOCIATION, INC., et al., 398 F.2d 587 (2 Cir. 1968). The Second Circuit Court of Appeals held that when a welfare fund or trust fund is established by the employer and the plan specifies the conditions under which funds may be disbursed, the dangers which Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act was designed to combat are not present.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals further expressed the legislative intent of Section 302 which was to prevent unions and union officials from participating in the expenditure of such funds as they saw fit, and further held that there was nothing in the history of the legislation to indicate that an employer was required to give the union an equal voice in welfare funds wholly financed by the employer.

This is in direct conflict with the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sought to be reviewed. Conflict Certiorari became manifestly evident when the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals stated at page 1277 of its Opinion (App. "A"):

> "We find it impossible to approve INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL EM-

PLOYEES the effect of which would be to encourage open, flagrant violation of the Act by the simple expediency of having all of the contributions from the employer."

In MOGLIA v. GEOGHEGAN, 403 F.2d 110 (2 Cir. 1968), Management had financed a pension trust fund. There had never been a written collective bargaining agreement or any other written agreement between Management and Labor and the Court held that absent such written agreement there was no valid Section 302 trust concerning the employer contributions.

As in the case at Bar, the Union contended ratification and adoption of a written agreement even though it had not been executed by Management. This contention was rejected by the *Moglia* Court on the rationale that ratification and adoption are only forms of acceptance of a contract, and must conform to the general principles governing the formation of contracts.

It, therefore, appears that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in the instant case is in direct conflict with INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL EMPLOYEES, supra, which determined that trust funds fully funded by management is not controlled by Section 302 of the Taft Hartley Act. It also conflicts with the teachings of MOGLIA, supra, which dispels the Union contention of ratification and adoption of an agreement that never existed merely because Management continued to finance the training program.

II

SHOULD THE SUPREME COURT EXERCISE ITS POWER OF SUPERVISION WHERE THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, IN REVERSING THE TRIAL COURT, DEPARTED FROM THE ACCEPTED AND USUAL JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS BY ENGAGING IN CONJECTURE AND ASSUM- FACTS NOT IN EVIDENCE?

The District Court made comprehensive findings, viz.:

"Ultimate Facts and Conclusions of Law" (App. "C")

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to accept pertinent findings of the lower court. For example, it found that a ratification had been made of the August 27, 1962 agreement even though the record reflects the contrary.

The record will reflect that MICHAEL COSTELLO, one of the Union Trustees, Respondent, testified under oath that the August 27, 1962 trust fund had never been ratified by Union Membership (App. D); that there were no officially designated union members to negotiate the August 27, 1962 Trust Agreement (App. E).

CHARLES PEREZ, another of the Union Trustees, Respondent, testified under oath that the August 27, 1962 trust fund had never been ratified by the union membership (App. F).

MARSHALL WILLIAMS, a witness for the employer trustees, petitioners, testified that he was not one of the union representatives that negotiated and authored the trust agreement (App. G).

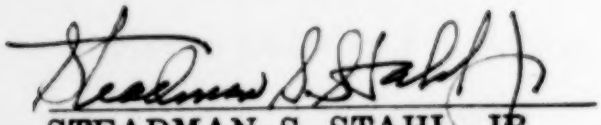
Petitioners contend that the reviewing court has not only failed to stay within the record, but has made findings in complete contravention to evidence established in the District Court. It is a fundamental precept of law that facts not presented at the trial may not be asserted on appeal. See GARCIA v. AMERICAN MARINE CORPORATION, et al., 432 F.2d 6 (5 Cir. 1970). A court of review will not consider the matters not within the trial record. LITTLE v. GREEN, 428 F.2d 1061 (5 Cir. 1970). To the same effect see YARN PROCESSING PATENT VALIDITY LITIGATION, 536 F.2d 1025 (5 Cir. 1976).

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals has made a pronouncement that an appellate court will rely only upon the record actually made. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION v. EDELSTEIN, 526 F.2d 37 (2Cir. 1975).

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, a Writ of Certiorari should be issued to review the Judgment and Opinion of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,



STEADMAN S. STAHL, JR.
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Hollywood, Florida 33020
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that three copies of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Certiorari were mailed to the firm of Kaplan, Dorsey, Sicking & Hessen, P.A., Attorneys for Respondent, on the 2 day of June, 1977, by depositing the same in a United States Post Office with mail postage prepaid and addressed as follows:

Kaplan, Dorsey, Sicking & Hessen, P.A.
Attorneys at Law
P.O. Drawer 520337
Miami, Florida 33152

Steadman S. Stahl

STEADMAN S. STAHL, JR.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX "A"

United States Court of Appeals,
Fifth Circuit.

No. 75-2207.

Michael COSTELLO et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,
v.

Barry LIPSITZ et al.,
Defendants- Appellees.

March 7, 1977.

Union trustees sought judicial determination under Declaratory Judgment Act that section of Joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement providing that matters pertaining to any employees of the fund shall be the responsibility of the employer's trustees only failed to meet constraints of the Labor Management Relations Act. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida at Ft. Lauderdale, Norman C. Roettger, Jr., J., held that trust fund was not controlled by the LMRA and union trustees appealed. The Court of Appeals, Brown, Chief Judge, held that by ratification, trust agreement signed by union representative and employer association agent was the trust fund agreement contemplated by provision in collective bargaining agreement signed five days later providing for joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement conforming to section 302 of the LMRA, and that section of trust fund agreement provid-

ing that matters pertaining to employees of fund shall be the responsibility of employer's trustees only violated section of LMRA requiring equal representation.

Reserved.

1. Labor Relations—131

If trust fund comes within scope of section of LMRA pertaining to restrictions on payments and loans to employee representatives, labor organizations, officers and employees of labor organizations, strict enforcement of requirement that employees and employers be equally represented in administration of the fund must be followed. Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, §§ 302, 302(c)(5)(B) as amended 29 U.S.C.A. §§ 186, 186(c)(5)(B).

2. Courts—359.1(9)

State law governs the creation of trust funds for benefit of union members.

3. Labor Relations—131

Under Florida law, there was a ratification of joint apprenticeship and training trust fund by union where apprentices had entered the program and become dues paying union members and contributions had been made into the fund benefiting union trustees and those they represented, and it was no defense to ratification that union members had not voted approval of the trust agreement where there was no indication that the agreement had to ever be directly voted on by the union membership.

4. Labor Relations—131

By ratification, trust agreement signed by union representative and employer association agent was the trust fund agreement contemplated by provisions in collective bargaining agreement signed five days later providing for joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement conforming to section 302 of the LMRA, and section of trust fund agreement providing that matters pertaining to employees of fund shall be the responsibility of em-employer's trustees only violated section of LMRA requiring equal representation. Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, §§ 302, 302(c)(5)(B) as amended 29 U.S.C.A. §§ 186, 186(c)(5)(B).

5. Courts—406.3(9)

A standard of deference to trial court findings below the clearly erroneous rule applied where district court used an improper legal standard. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc. rule 52(a), 28 U.S.C.A.

6. Labor Relations—1052

Purpose of section of LMRA placing restrictions on payments and loans to employee representatives and labor organizations is, at the least partially, to prevent abuses, not requiring that one actually occur. Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, § 302 as amended 29 U.S.C.A. § 186.

7. Labor Relations—131

Section of joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement providing that matters pertaining to any

employees of the fund shall be the responsibility of the employer's trustees only, although in violation of equal representation requirement of LMRA, was severable and did not affect remaining portions of the agreement. Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, §§ 302, 302(c)(5) as amended 29 U.S.C.A. §§186, 186(c)(5).

Joseph H. Kaplain, Joseph C. Segor, Richard A. Sicking, Miami, Fla., for plaintiffs-appellants.

Steadman S. Stahl, Jr., Hollywood, Fla., for defendants-appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

Before BROWN, Chief Judge, and TUTTLE and GEE, Circuit Judges.

JOHN R. BROWN, Chief Judge:

After more than a decade of operating under eight[1] collective bargaining agreements, each of which included a provision with almost identical wording requiring a Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund Agreement (Trust Fund Agreement)[2] conforming with §302 of

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[1]The eight are for September 1, 1962 to August 31, 1964, October 22, 1964 to August 31, 1966, September 1, 1966, to August 31, 1967, September 1, 1967 to August 31, 1969, September 1, 1969 to August 31, 1972, September 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973, and October 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974, October 1, 1974 to September 30, 1975.

[2]Article V, § 7 in the 1962 collective bargaining agreement states "The parties to this Agreement shall have a joint apprenticeship and training Trust Fund Agreement, which Agreement shall conform to Section 302 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended." This provision has been put in all subsequent collective bargaining agreements including the one dated October 1, 1974.

the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, 29 U.S.C. § 186 (LMRA), a smoldering dispute between Union Trustees[3] and Employer Trustees[4] over one provision, Section 10,[5] of the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement (Trust Agreement) reached a non-judicial impasse.

The whole thing turns on § 10 which provides that "[m]atters pertaining to any employees of this Fund [Trust Fund] shall be the responsibility of Employers'

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[3]Michael Costello, Charles Perez, and Robert Horan.

[4]Barry Lipsitz, Robert Seiple, C. M. Schneider.

[5]Section 10 and other sections relevant to § 10 of the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement between Local 728 of IBEW and the Gold Coast Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA) follow.

The Employer and the Union do hereby agree as follows:

1. To establish an Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund (hereinafter called "Trust Fund"), to be known as and administered in the name of the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund.

* * *

4. The Trust Fund shall be controlled and administered by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter called the "Trustees"), which shall consist of six (6) members, three appointed by the Employer and three appointed by the Union. Each Trustee shall be elected from the members of the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and shall continue to serve as a Trustee only as long as he remains a member of said committee. The Trustees appointed by the Employer shall at all times have three (3) votes, and the Trustees appointed by the Union shall at all times have three (3) votes, except as per item # 10, said three votes to be allocated equally among the respective Trustees in attendance. A quorum at meetings shall be two Trustees appointed by the Union and two Trustees appointed by the Employer. Votes may be submitted in writing by absentee Trustees, but such votes shall not increase the total vote of either the Union or Employer Trustees, nor be counted for the establishing of a quorum at any meeting.

* * *

10. Matters pertaining to any employees of this Fund shall be the responsibility of the Employers Trustees only.

Trustees only". Although the contents of § 10 may be admirably succinct, it has nonetheless created a protracted conflict. As a result of repeated failures[6] spanning almost a decade to have this section of the Trust Agreement deleted, Union Trustees[7] sought a judicial determination under the Declaratory Judgment Act[8] that § 10 of the Trust Agreement[9] fails to meet the constraints of §§ 302 (c) (5) (B) and 302(c) (6) of the LMRA.[10] In response,

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[6]In 1967 Union Trustees' attempts to have § 10 eliminated began. Included among these efforts was a complaint to the Department of Justice in 1969 and a series of motions. At the March 1974 meeting of Trustees, a motion to rescind § 10 was made.

[7]Union Trustees were and are representatives of Local No. 728, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Employer Trustees were chosen by Florida Gold Coast Chapter of N.E.C.A., Inc. (Employer Association) and represent contractors who belong to that chapter of NECA.

[8]28 U.S.C.A. §§ 2201, 2202. Jurisdiction is also predicated on 29 U.S.C.A. § 186(e), Section 302(e) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

[9]"Trust Fund Agreement" refers to the one called for in the collective bargaining agreements and "Trust Agreement" indicates the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement.

[10]29 U.S.C. §§ 186(c) (5) (B), (c) (6).

§ 186. Restrictions on payments and loans to employee representatives, labor organizations, officers and employees of labor organizations, and to employees or groups or committees of employees; exceptions; penalties; jurisdiction; effective date; exception of certain trust funds.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any employer or association of employers or any person who acts as a labor relations expert, adviser, or consultant to an employer or who acts in the interest of an employer to pay, lend, or deliver, or agree to pay, lend, or deliver, any money or other thing of value—

(1) to any representative of any of his employees who are employed in an industry affecting commerce; or

(2) to any labor organization, or any officer or employee thereof, which represents, seeks to represent, or would admit to membership, any of the employees of such employer who are employed in an industry affecting commerce; or

Employer Trustees argue that a §302 trust does not exist and therefore equal representation in the administration of the Trust Fund is not required. Compliance with the §§

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(3) to any employee or group or committee of employees of such employer employed in an industry affecting commerce in excess of their normal compensation for the purpose of causing such employee or group or committee directly or indirectly to influence any other employees in the exercise of the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing; or

(4) to any officer or employee of a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce with intent to influence him in respect to any of his actions, decisions, or duties as a representative of employees or as such officer or employee of such labor organization.

* * *

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable (1) in respect to any money or other thing of value payable by an employer to any of his employees whose established duties include acting openly for such employer in matters of labor relations or personnel administration or to any representative of his employees, or to any officer or employee of a labor organization, who is also an employee or former employee of such employer, as compensation for, or by reason of, his service as an employee of such employer; (2) with respect to the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value in satisfaction of a judgment of any court or a decision or award of an arbitrator or impartial chairman or in compromise, adjustment, settlement, or release of any claim, complaint, grievance, or dispute in the absence of fraud or duress; (3) with respect to the sale or purchase of an article or commodity at the prevailing market price in the regular course of business; (4) with respect to money deducted from the wages of employees in payment of membership dues in a labor organization: Provided, That the employer has received from each employee, on whose account such deductions are made, a written assignment which shall not be irrevocable for a period of more than one year, or beyond the termination date of the applicable collective agreement, whichever occurs sooner, (5) with respect to money or other thing of value paid to a trust fund established by such representative, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the employees of such employer, and their families and dependents (or of such employees, families, and dependents jointly with the employees of other employers making similar payments, and their families and dependents): Provided, That (A) such payments are held in trust for the purpose of paying, either from principal or income or both, for the benefit of

(Footnote Continued on Next Page)

302(c)(5)(B) and (c)(6) requirements avoids the § 302 prohibition of payments by an employer to his employees, his employees' representatives, their labor organizations, or officers or employees of such a labor organization.

After a full trial without a jury, the District Court issued its findings of fact and conclusions of law on March 31, 1975. Included among these determinations is the District Court's decision that no written Trust Fund Agree-

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(Footnote Continued From Previous Page)

employees, their families and dependents, for medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement or death of employees, compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity or insurance to provide any of the foregoing, or unemployment benefits or life insurance, disability and sickness insurance, or accident insurance; (B) the detailed basis on which such payments are to be made is specified in a written agreement with the employer, and employees and employers are equally represented in the administration of such fund, together with such neutral persons as the representatives of the employers and the representatives of employees may agree upon and in the event the employer and employee groups deadlock on the administration of such fund and there are no neutral persons empowered to break such deadlock, such agreement provides that the two groups shall agree on an impartial umpire to decide such dispute, or in event of their failure to agree within a reasonable length of time, an impartial umpire to decide such dispute shall, on petition of either group, be appointed by the district court of the United States for the district where the trust fund has its principal office, and shall also contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund, a statement of the results of which shall be available for inspection by interested persons at the principal office of the trust fund and at such other places as may be designated in such written agreement; and (C) such payments as are intended to be used for the purpose of providing pensions or annuities for employees are made to a separate trust which provides that the funds held therein cannot be used for any purpose other than paying such pensions or annuities; or (6) with respect to money or other thing of value paid by any employer to a trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of pooled vacation, holiday, severance or similar benefits, or defraying costs of apprenticeship or other training programs: Provided, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds. (Emphasis added).

• • •

ment had been executed or existed for the years 1964, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1973 and 1974.[11] Coupled with this finding is one that the trust fund in existence—known as the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund (Trust Fund)—has been wholly funded by the employer and consequently the Trust Fund is " . . . not controlled by Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act so that the employer must give the union an equal voice in the operation of the Fund."

When the chaff of the arguments and issues presented is winnowed from the seed of this dispute, only a narrow issue remains. Has the executed 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement been ratified so all § 302 requirements must be followed?

On the basis of the uncontroverted facts in this record that a written trust agreement was executed by authorized representatives of both Union and Employers and that a Trust Fund has been created and operated in accordance with the Trust Agreement's terms from 1962 to today, we hold that the Trust Agreement has been ratified and that the Trust Fund is a valid trust within the perimeters of § 302(c)(5)(B)'s and § 302(c)(6)'s application. In view of this, § 10 of the Trust Agreement is illegal, must be eliminated from the Trust Agreement, and equal representation must exist in the administration of the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund.

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[11]The District Court's order reads for the years 1964, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1973 and 1974. However, it is apparent that the District Court is referring to the times governed by the collective bargaining agreements beginning in the years listed.

Actions, Words, Or History

In pre-1962 negotiations between Union and Employer Association encompassing a period from the early 1950's,[12] the respective collective bargaining agreements have provided for a Local Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee composed of equal numbers of management and labor representatives and requiring payments by each contractor to the Apprenticeship Program of $2.00 per month per indentured apprentice.[13] The Union was required to match the contractors' payments.

During its negotiations which culminated in the collective bargaining agreement effective on September 1, 1962, Union and Employer Association agreed to create an Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund (Trust Fund) financed wholly by members of Employer Association. Included in the 1962 collective bargaining agreement was the provision of Article V, § 7 which states:

> "The parties to this agreement shall have a joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement which shall conform to Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended."

Each successive collective bargaining agreement has contained the same requirement. On August 27, 1962, five days prior to the actual signing of the September 1, 1962 collective bargaining agreement, the Trust Agreement was

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[12]A specific date is not indicated in the record, but is referred to in Union Trustee's brief only as "as far back as the early 1950's. . . ."

[13]R. 130, 144.

executed by Marshall Williams[14] in his representative capacity for Union and Karl Behnke as agent for Employer Association.[15]

From September 1962 forward the requisite payments have been made by Employers into the Trust Fund, succeeding collective bargaining agreements have contained the identical provision calling for a Trust Fund Agreement, and, most importantly, the conduct of the parties has demonstrated that each believed the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement was the one referred to in each of the collective bargaining agreements from 1962 through 1974.[16] Indeed,

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[14]Before and during the negotiations in 1962, Mr. Williams was the business agent for Union and signed both the Trust Agreement and the collective bargaining agreement on behalf of the Union. In 1967, Williams discontinued his employment with Union and accepted the position as Executive Director of the Apprenticeship Program and Chapter Manager of NECA.

[15]Article V, § 7 of the 1962 collective bargaining agreement is quoted above in note 2, supra. Article V, § 8 specifies the amount of payments to be made into the Trust Fund. This provision in the 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1969 collective bargaining agreements stated:

> —All employers subject to the terms of this Agreement shall contribute 2% of their gross labor payroll for the purpose of maintaining an apprenticeship and training program. This sum shall be forwarded weekly to the Trust Fund.

In the 1972 collective bargaining agreement, this provision was altered and appears as quoted in note 16, infra for the 1972, 1973 and 1974 collective bargaining agreements.

[16]Other factors are indicative of this belief. At the time of the trial, the Trust Fund had been operating under the terms of the Trust Agreement, had accumulated approximately $500,000, and had a staff composed of a director, assistant director, three clerical employees, a bookkeeper, and 17 instructors. Also, in the 1972 collective bargaining agreement, a change in the contractors' contributions was provided for and payments were made according to the new terms. The provision in the 1972 collective bargaining agreement providing for the change states:

(Footnote Continued on Next Page)

were it not for one provision of the 1962 Trust Agreement, § 10, this dispute would not be before this Court today.

In 1967, Union's displeasure with § 10 was piqued when its business manager, Marshall Williams, resigned and became both Chapter Manager of NECA and Executive Director of Trust Fund. In his new dual capacity, Williams' salary began at $669.23 per week with a ten percent increase each January 1 during the life of the contract. By the fifth and last year of the contract, Williams' salary would be approximately $50,000. Among the other perquisites provided was reimbursement for business connected automobile expenses at the rate of twenty cents per mile. Since 1967, Union Trustees have repeatedly and unsuccessfully attempted to have § 10 of the Trust Agreement eliminated. Finally, because of the inability to dislodge absolute control by Employer Trustees over hiring, firing, and compensation of Fund employees,[17] Union Trustees seek our resolution of this provision's legality.[18]

(Footnote Continued From Previous Page)

Section 8.—All Employers subject to the terms of this Agreement shall contribute one percent (1%) of their gross labor payroll for the purpose of maintaining an Apprenticeship and Training Program. This sum shall be forwarded monthly to the Trust Fund. It is further agreed that, in the event the Fund should fall below $150,000.00, the contribution shall revert to two percent (2%) until such time the Fund is increased to $250,000.00, at which time the contribution shall revert back to one percent (1%).

[17]Most important are the executive director and assistant director of the Trust Fund. Also included are clerical employees of the Fund.

[18]Before trial other issues were disputed, but on the day of the trial all the following, formerly disputed issues were settled by stipulation. It was agreed that other matters in the administration of the Trust Fund must be joint (R. 13), Union Trustees may have access to and copy all Fund records (R. 13, 23, 24), and that the records

In resolving this dispute, this Court addresses whether a written Trust Fund Agreement exists,[19] whether the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement has been ratified, whether a trust fund agreement in this Union Trustee-Employer Trustee dispute must conform to the dictates of § 302(c)(5)(B) and (c)(6) of the LMRA, and whether § 10 of the Trust Agreement violates these LMRA provisions.

Misuse, Influence Peddling, Bribery

Based on these actions, on the wording of these particular writings, and the historical development of the trust fund references which exist in the collective bargaining agreements, the drama between the two groups has unfolded. In simplest terms, this case is another of the perennial replays of labor-management disputes. Although the geographical setting of this disagreement is different from other, similar ones, it is staged with the back drop of concerns which gave rise to § 302.

Because of the abuses that have occurred in the cauldron of labor-management interplay which include misuse of labor organization funds, extortion by labor personnel, and attempts by business personnel to influence or exert pressure on union "personnel"—particularly

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will be available during trustee meetings. Also, with the exception of employment and salaries of the Trust Fund staff, it was agreed that a vote of all the Trustees had to be taken before payments of Fund monies occurred. (R. 17-22).

[19]More particularly, whether the Trust Fund Agreement referred to in the 1962 through 1974 collective bargaining agreements may be the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement.

in a financial form, restrictions on conduct beween these two bodies and certain of their representatives have been imposed by Congress.[20] One is the § 302(c) prohibition of payments by an employer to labor organizations or to their representatives.[21] However, in certain explicitly, statutorily defined instances exceptions to this general prohibition exist. One permits payments to a trust fund for training and apprenticeship programs.[22] For such a trust fund

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[20][1959] U.S.Code Cong. & Ad.News, pp. 2318, 2321-33. See Arroyo v. United States, 1959, 359 U.S. 419, 425-26, 79 S.Ct. 864, 868-69, 3 L.Ed.2d 915; see also United States v Ryan, 1956, 350 U.S. 299, 304, 76 S.Ct. 400, 100 L.Ed. 335.

[21]Other examples of payments by employers to employee representatives which are precluded by § 302 are illustrated in United States v. Pecora, 3 Cir., 1973, 484 F.2d 1289 (testimonial dinner and gifts within § 302); United States v. Overton, 2 Cir., 1972, 470 F.2d 761 (payments made by non-employer corporate entity prohibited by § 302); United States v. Lanni, 3 Cir., 1972, 466 F.2d 1102 (employer payments to union officer's girl friend violate § 302). For an example of a restrictive interpretation of "representative" of an employer's employees made prior to the 1959 amendment of § 302 by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, one should read Ventimiglia v. United States, 4 Cir., 1957, 242 F.2d 620. The holding in that case is no longer good law. See [1959] U.S.Code Cong. & Ad.News, pp. 2318, 2330.

[22]Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, § 302(c)(6), 29 U.S.C. § 186(c)(6). Aside from the requirements of § 302, the existence of a trust fund satisfying state law requirements is a prerequisite to lawful employer payments to a trust fund under §§ 302(c)(5)(B), (c)(6). Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, Local Union No. 15, et al. v. Stuart Plastering Company, Inc., 5 Cir., 1975, 512 F.2d 1017, 1026. See text infra following note 28.

to come within this exception, the statutory criteria set forth in § 302(c)(5) and (c)(6) must be met.[23]

[1] As any "curative" form of legislation designed to eliminate past abuses and prevent future ones, § 302's prohibition combines an elimination of the then existing abuses with its future-looking "prophylactic" purpose. See Local No. 2 of Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association v. Paramount Plastering, Inc., 9 Cir., 1962, 310 F.2d 179, 186; Employing Plasterers' Association of Chicago v. Journeyman Plasterers' Protective & Benevolent Society of Chicago, 7 Cir., 1960, 279 F.2d 92, 97. To retain this preventive effect against the onslaught of creative devices to avoid § 302's application, this Court has recognized that strict compliance with the rigid structure of § 302 is necessary in determining whether a trust fund satisfied the § 302(c)(5)(B) requirements, we have stated

> Judicial adherence to the intention of Congress in enacting Section 302 requires strict enforcement of the purposefully rigid structure provided in this section. Stuart Plastering, supra at 1026.

Likewise, if the Trust Fund under examination in this case comes within § 302's scope, such a strict enforcement of § 302(c)(5)(B)'s requirements must be followed.

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[23]One is ". . . a trust fund established by such [employee] representative . . . ." Additionally, Employer Trustees do not directly challenge that the Trust Fund was created by such a representative. Of the requirements set forth in § 302(c)(5)(B) (a detailed written agreement, equal representation for employers and employees in the administration of the fund, a dispute-deadlock resolving mechanism, an annual audit, and an availability of a statement of results), the only portion Union Trustees contend is violated by § 10 is the equal representation requirement.

Anticipation Of Ratification

Recognizing that, with the exception of § 302(c)(5)(B)'s equality of administration provision, the other requisites are present in the existing documents, Employer Trustees direct their sole attack on appeal at whether the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement is the agreement contemplated on or after September 1, 1962. In other words, they contend that although the 27 August Trust Agreement may meet § 302's requirements, it is not the Trust Fund Agreement called for by the September 1, 1962 collective bargaining agreement.[24]

An attempt to bolster this argument is made by invoking our prior decision in Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, Local Union No. 15, et al. v. Stuart Plastering, 5 Cir., 1975, 512 F.2d 1017, on which Employer Trustees rely as supporting

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[24]The Employer Trustees contend that Article V, § 7 of the 1962 collective bargaining agreement, and as it has been utilized in subsequent collective bargaining agreements, anticipates the creation of a trust fund. This "anticipates" argument is partly founded on the literal language of § 7 stating "The parties to this Agreement shall have a joint apprenticeship and training Trust Fund Agreement . . . ." The remaining portion of their argument's foundation is the September 1, 1962 execution of the initial collective bargaining agreement compared to the August 27, 1962 signing of the Trust Agreement. Construing these items together, Employer Trustees contend that the September 1 collective bargaining agreement has required and envisioned execution of a post-September 1, 1962 Trust Fund Agreement. According to Employer Trustees, it is not the absence of a writing complying with § 302 which creates the lack of a writing in this instance. Rather, it is the absence of the writing contemplated to have been executed after the September 1, 1962 collective bargaining agreement. However, the 1962 Trust Agreement indicates the contrary. See note 28, infra.

their argument that the collective bargaining agreements contemplated or anticipated ". . . a trust agreement in future." Even assuming this foundation to be based on bedrock — not shifting sand — we need not and do not address this issue. For ratification purposes, whether the Trust Agreement was executed before or after the 1962 collective bargaining agreement is irrelevant.[25] A written Trust Agreement exists which virtually tracks § 302's standards. Both Union and Employer representatives who are not challenged on this record as lacking authority executed the 27 August Trust Agreement which has been operated under and remains in effect without change. Thus, a writing within § 302's meaning exists if the 27 August Trust Agreement has been ratified.

Additionally and despite Employer Trustee's assertion, whether a written, executed trust agreement may be ratified by subsequent actions was not before the Stuart Plastering Court. In briefest form, Stuart Plastering entailed consideration of whether a collective bargaining agreement containing a schedule of payments, by itself,[26]

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[25]Section 18 of the Trust Agreement states that "[t]his Trust . . . Agreement shall continue in effect for the period provided for in the current and any subsequent Collective Bargaining Agreement, and for the period of any renewal or extension . . . ." In light of this provision, we need not consider whether the Trust Fund may exist independent of the collective bargaining agreements. See also Hinson v. N.L.R.B., 8 Cir., 1970, 428 F.2d 133, 138-39.

[26]In Stuart Plastering, the collective bargaining agreement provided "the following amounts [specified . . . under the 'health and welfare' benefits schedule and the 'pension' benefits schedule] shall be paid into health and welfare fund". 512 F.2d at 1020.

satisfies § 302(c)(5). No trust agreement had been executed by the defendant employers[27] in Stuart Plastering. 512 F.2d at 1018-20.

Another singularly distinguishing factor is apparent from a close reading of Stuart Plastering. Whether a trust fund agreement could be ratified or similarly assented to was explicitly stated not to be before the Court.

"Moreover, the appellants do not now contend, nor did they offer to prove in the district court, that the defendants ratified or assented to this particular agreement by making any payments that were consistent with its terms after the apparent date on its face." Id. at 1029. For these reasons, Stuart Plastering cannot be considered as expressing this Court's view on the ability of a union to ratify or adopt the terms of a written, executed trust agreement.

Ratification, Adoption, Or The Childless Parent

[2] Under the pervasive evidence in the record regarding their beliefs[28] and the consistent conduct of the

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[27]Significant are the disparities between that case and this one. In Stuart Plastering only a collective bargaining agreement had been executed. Of the two trust instruments, the one for a health and welfare fund had not been executed by any of the defendant employers. The other for a pension fund had been drafted but not signed by any employer who was a party to the collective bargaining agreement. Unlike this Gold Coast Trust case, Stuart Plastering represents an instance when no written trust agreement had been consummated by the employer parties.

[28]The District Court trial transcript indicates the consensus. Union Trustees presented two witnesses during trial: Charles Perez and Michael Costello. On cross-examination by Employer Trustees' attorney, Costello responded in the affirmative to counsel's inquiry regard-

parties, Union and Employer Trustees have continually indicated that the 27 August writing is the Trust Fund Agreement required by the collective bargaining agreements. Consequently, the dispositive question is whether Florida law would recognize the Trust Agreement drafted, executed, and operated under by the parties as the agreement contemplated by Union and Employer Trustees. In other words, under Florida law does the conduct of the

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ing whether the provision of § 7 refers to the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement. (R. 175-76). During direct questioning by the Court, Perez was asked:

> "Well, let me ask the question and see if I can get an answer to it. In Section 7 it says the parties to the working agreement shall have a joint apprenticeship and training trust fund agreement. Now, is there one?
>
> Perez: Why yes, there is.
>
> The Court: And is that the one of August 27, 1962?
>
> Perez: Why yes, it is." (R. 121).

Also, Union Trustees' attorney indicated in a colloquy with the Court that there is no contention by Union Trustees that the 27 August Trust Agreement is not the one that they have been operating under. (R. 78).

Additionally, the testimony of Marshall Williams who was the only witness for Employer Trustees indicates that the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement is the one called for and operated under the successive collective bargaining agreements. (R. 130-33).

The testimony of Union Trustees' counsel, of two Union Trustee witnesses, and of Employer Trustees' witness, Marshall Williams who was the Union's business manager during the negotiations for the Trust Agreement and the 1962 collective bargaining agreement, indicates that all parties recognize that and have acted as if the 27 August Trust Agreement was and is the one required by Article V, § 7 of the respective collective bargaining agreements.

Further support for this proposition is found in § 2 of the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement which states ". . . It shall be the duty of the individual employers and the Union to remit to the Trustees sums in accordance with the Collective Bargaining Agreement, beginning with the first payroll period following September 1, 1962."

parties constitute a ratification or adoption of the 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement?[29]

In considering whether ratification is a viable theory under Florida law, an important factor is that Marshall Williams signed the 27 August Trust Agreement on behalf of Union and Karl Behkne signed it on behalf of Employers' Association. (R. 37-38). No challenge has been made of the authority of these individuals to execute the 27 August Trust Agreement for their principals. Also, this Trust Agreement was drafted by representatives for Union and Employers Association and, thus, with the knowledge and consent of both sides to the agreement. These parties have consistently recognized and acted in a manner which demonstrates ratification. They have continually operated the Trust Fund from its inception to the present day in conformity with the 27 August Trust Agreement as authorized by Article V, § 7 of each collective bargaining agreement subsequent to 1962.

In G & M Restaurants Corporation v. Tropical Music Service, Inc., 2d Dist.Fla.App., 1964, 161 So.2d 556, 557-

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[29]This Circuit has recognized that there is an exception to the preemption doctrine for "matters of peripheral concern to federal labor law." One of the areas not removed from governing state law is the creation of trust funds for the benefit of union members. Such funds are established under the laws of the relevant state. See Craig v. Bemis Company, Inc., 5 Cir., 1975, 517 F.2d 677, 678; Connell v. United States Steel Corporation, 5 Cir., 1975, 516 F.2d 401, 405; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union v. Stuart Plastering Company, Inc., 5 Cir., 1975, 512 F.2d 1017, 1025; Snider v. All State Administrators, Inc., 5 Cir., 1973, 481 F.2d 387, 390. For this reason, this Court defers to Florida law to determine whether the conduct of the parties constitutes a ratification of the 27 August Agreement or another form of acceptance of that agreement.

58, the Florida District Court quotes from generally recognized agency authorities that

> "'. . . Ratification as it relates to the law of agency is the express or implied adoption and confirmation by one person of an act or contract performed or entered into in his behalf by another without authority . . . However, . . . it is ordinarily required that for a ratification of an unauthorized act or transaction of an agent to be valid and binding, the principal shall have full knowledge, at the time of the ratification, of all material facts and circumstances relating to the unauthorized act or transaction, ...' In speaking of ratification, it is universally held that '[i]t is always necessary, in order to have an effective ratification, that there shall be an intention on the part of the purported principal to ratify the act in question.' Moreover, the required intention must be manifested in some way." (Citations omitted).

[3] For Union, no question exists about its full knowledge and intent to ratify. Union manifested this ratification and has accepted the benefits of the Trust Fund. Apprentices have entered this program, been trained, and become full-fledged, card carrying dues paying members of Local 728. For each of these Local 728 members, contributions have been made into the Trust Fund benefiting Union Trustees and those they represent. In such circumstances, a Florida Court would hold that Union has ratified the written, executed Trust Agreement. See Branford State Bank v. Howell Company, 1924, 88 Fla. 493, 102 So. 649, 650; Oxford Lake Line v. First National Bank of

Pensacola, 1898, 40 Fla. 349, 24 So. 480, 482-84; see also, Smith v. Loftis Plumbing and Heating Co., 1933, 112 Fla. 382, 150 So. 645; Bellaire Securities Corp. v. Brown, 1936, 124 Fla. 47, 168 So. 625; Proodian v. Plymouth Citrus Growers Association, 1943, 152 Fla. 684, 13 So.2d 15.

The only possible valid defense Employer Trustees offer against ratification is that the union members must vote their approval of the Trust Agreement. Nothing in the record indicates that the Trust Agreement had to ever be directly voted on by the union membership. Absent an explicit requirement for this "voting requirement", we find this assertion to be without merit.

Probably the ultimate manifestation of ratification, and accordingly most telling blow to Employer Trustees' no ratification argument, is Union Trustees continued attempts to have the disputed provision of the Trust Agreement altered or deleted. How can one contend that a provision of an agreement is illegal or must be changed if one has not ratified, adopted or otherwise accepted that agreement? From their converse position, how can Employer Trustees contend that § 10 is proper if the 27 August Trust Agreement has not been ratified?

[4] Following this Florida authority, the actions and conduct discussed above indicate that all parties intended, still intend, believed and still believe, the written executed 27 August 1962 Trust Agreement to be the agreement required by each of the collective bargaining agreements. By ratification, the 27 August Trust Agreement is the Trust Fund Agreement contemplated by Article V, § 7. We do not accept Employer Trustees' contention that under the respective collective bargaining agreements —

the Trust Fund's parent documents — ratification is precluded. Consequently, the Trust Fund does not have a gap in its lineage for want of the necessary Trust Fund Agreement.

The District Court's erroneous finding was caused by misplaced reliance on Moglia v. Geoghegan, 2 Cir., 1968, 403 F.2d 110, cert. denied, 394 U.S. 919, 89 S.Ct. 1193, 22 L.Ed.2d 453; and Local Union No. 529, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America v. Bracy Development Co., Inc., W.D.Ark., 1971, 321 F.Supp. 869.[30] Scrutiny of these cases reveals their inapplicability to this Union Trustee-Employer Trustee dispute.

Moglia addresses whether payments could legally be made into a trust fund by an employer who was not a party to the signed trust agreement and had repeatedly refused to be a signatory of the collective bargaining agreements which required a trust agreement.

Why the Moglia Court found lack of mutuality of agreement and mutuality of obligation necessary for ratification is evident. The employer in Moglia had declined[31] to become a party to both the collective bargaining agreement and the trust agreement.

In a similar fashion, Bracy Development Co., Inc., supra, is not applicable. In this Western District of Ar-

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[30]It also cited Hinson v. NLRB, 8 Cir., 1970, 428 F.2d 133. However, Hinson considers a different issue. It is, under the NLRB Act, the extent to which an employer is bound by commitments made in a collective bargaining contract and incidental trust agreement after termination of the collective bargaining agreement.

[31]The non-execution was stipulated in Moglia, supra at 110, n. 5.

kansas case, Bracy was not a member of the Contractors Association which had negotiated the collective bargaining and trust agreements. Bracy never executed these agreements, nor did Local 529 present evidence showing that an agent of Bracy's with sufficient express, implied, or inherent authority executed these documents for Bracy.

Unlike Moglia and Bracy, this case is an instance where Employer and Union representatives negotiated, drafted, and executed both a Trust Agreement and collective bargaining agreements, and subsequently conducted their affairs in accordance with the terms of each for over twelve years. Because of these differences, Moglia and Bracy do not sustain their usage by the District Court for the proposition that Union and Employer Association have never executed a written Trust Fund Agreement for the years in question. One was executed on 27 August 1962 and subsequently ratified.

As a second basis for its conclusion that Union Trustees are not entitled to a voice in the selection and direction of the employees of the Trust Fund, the District Court also predicated its opinion on the following, rather unilluminating recitation.

> "In addition, the Apprenticeship Trust Fund which has been in operation is wholly funded by the employer. In such event it is not controlled by Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act so that the employer must give the union an equal voice in the operation of the Fund. Independent Association of Mutual Employees of New York State v. New York [Racing Ass'n], 398 F.2d 587 (2d Cir., 1968)."

In Independent Association of Mutual Employees, payments were made by an employer to a trust fund benefiting his employees, an employee representative. See Local No. 2 of Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association v. Paramount Plastering, Inc., 9 Cir., 1962, 310 F.2d 179, 182-83, 185-86, cert. denied, 372 U.S. 944, 83 S.Ct. 935, 9 L.Ed.2d 969; Mechanical Contractors Association of Philadelphia, Inc. v. Local Union 420, 3 Cir., 1959, 265 F.2d 607, 610-11; Sheet Metal Workers Association of San Francisco v. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 9 Cir., 1957, 248 F.2d 307, 315. Any such payments are illegal unless all the prerequisites of § 302 are met. The one absent in Independent Association of Mutual Employees and this case is equality of administration under § 302(c)(5)(B). We find it impossible to approve Independent Association of Mutual Employees the affect of which would be to encourage open, flagrant violation of the Act by the simple expediency of having all of the contributions from the employer.[32] Thus, it does not sustain the District Court's determination that this Trust Fund is not governed by § 302 of the LMRA.

[5] On the basis of our determination from the overwhelming evidence that a written Trust Agreement was executed and ratified and an improper legal standard

[32]Without intimating that any evil motive exists in this instance—for none does—an additional consideration regarding human predispositions supports our disapproval of Independent Association of Mutual Employees. It is a matter of human experience that successful organizational activity generally hinges on the quality of its executive direction. In a situation such as the one here, the motives of a trust's executive director whose pay is controlled by Employer Trustees and who is also an employee of Employers—Chapter Manager of NECA—acting in significant labor matters on Employers' behalf may easily be affected in significant Trust Fund decisions and operations including, but not limited to, the selection and employment of the Trust's personnel.

was utilized, the trial court's conclusion that as a matter of law a written trust agreement " . . . has not been executed by union and management" and its finding that no written trust agreement exists may not stand.[33]

Equality Versus Inequality

The plain terms of § 302(a) indicate in subdivision (1) that before a § 302 trust exists requiring compliance with the provisions of § 302(c)(5)(B), a payment must be made from an employer to " . . . any representative of any of his employees who are employed in an industry affecting commerce".

The payments by the contractor members of Employer Association represent payments by an employer to an employee "representative" within the meaning of and the prohibitions of § 302(a)(1).[34] See Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons, supra at 182-86; Mechanical Contractors Association of Philadelphia, supra at 610-11; Sheet Metal Workers Association of San Francisco, supra at 315. Thus, this Trust Fund must comply with § 302.

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[33]Because an improper legal standard was used, the District Court's findings do not come to this Court with the usual "Buckler and Shield" of F.R.Civ.P. 52(a). In other terms, a standard of deference to trial court findings below the clearly erroneous one applies to this instance. Battelstein Investment Co. v. United States, 5 Cir., 1971, 442 F.2d 87, 92; McGowan v. United States, 5 Cir., 1961, 296 F.2d 252, 254. See Perkins v. Mississippi, 5 Cir., 1972, 455 F.2d 7, 44 (Brown, C. J., dissenting).

[34]Aside from the fact that the payments in this case are prohibited under § 302 unless its requirements are met, it should be remembered that Article V, § 7 of the collective bargaining agreements calls for a written trust fund agreement meeting the § 302 standards.

[6] One of the mandates of § 302(c)(5)(B) is that there be equal representation by employers and employees in the administration of the trust fund. 29 U.S.C. § 186(c)(5)(B). Knowing that §302 requires equal representation, remembering that the purpose of § 302 is, at the least partially, to prevent abuses— not requiring that one actually occur,[35] and being aware of the infinite creativity of mankind to circumvent such statutory schemes, we conclude that § 10 of the 27 August Trust Agreement violates the provisions of § 302(c)(6) and (c)(5)(B) requiring equal representation. Although we wish to emphasize that none of the flagrant, impermissible abuses which gave birth to § 302 have occurred in this case,[36] our decision is based upon the recognition that § 302 would be eviscerated should the phrase "employees and employers are equally represented in the administration of such fund" connotate only the requirement that employees and employers have equal numbers of trustees, three each in this case, or representatives.

If one wishes to circumvent the purposes for which § 302 was adopted, it requires little ingenuity to foresee that control over the hiring, firing, and salary determinations of Trust Fund employees solely by Employer Trustees would enable the unscrupulous union representative to seek indirect payments of the form § 302 was designed to prevent by demanding employment of friends or relatives. At the opposite extreme, an employer bent on the disaffection of an employee representative may offer employment to such a person's spouse, relative, or friend.

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[35]See Paramount Plastering, supra at 186; Journeyman Plasterers' Protective & Benevolent Society of Chicago, supra at 97.

[36]Indeed, the record shows that all parties have acted with the utmost propriety.

Of more immediate bearing to this case is the existence of a trust fund created for the benefit of employees which has an administration exclusively chosen and controlled by Employer Trustees. In 1967, the Director of the Trust Fund shifted from Union's to Employers' employment and signed a contract which provides for a salary of approximately $50,000 per year by 1972 plus reimbursement for business expenses including twenty cents per mile for automobile expenses. As an additional complication, the Executive Director also acts as NECA Chapter Manager, the Employer Association's. It does not strain one's imagination to think that any trust fund administrator — especially one for the benefit of employees — will listen closely to the words of his major master, Employer Trustees.[37]

These are the subtle forces that have often tempted the most honorable among us. It is the preventive aspect of § 302 which recognizes the frailty inherent in mankind and seeks to avert these temptations by specifying a rigid structure before the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund, or any trust fund, is exempted from its prohibitions. For these reasons, strict application of the mandates of § 302 is required by this Court to this Trust Agreement.

[7] In summary, we find that (i) a written Trust Fund Agreement containing within its four corners all of the requirements of § 302 of the LMRA has existed, been

[37]Because of our disposition of this case, we do not consider whether any conflicts with § 302's requirements or with the fiduciary aspects present in all trust situations arise from holding the dual position of Executive Director of the Trust Fund and Chapter Manager of NECA.

ratified, and continues to be operated under, (ii) the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund must comply with the provisions of § 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, and (iii) § 10 of the Trust Agreement violates § 302(c)(5)(B) requiring equal representation.[38] For these reasons, the ruling of the District Court is reversed.

REVERSED.

[38]In making this decision, one additional factor must be addressed. Simply because we find that § 10 of the Trust Agreement violates § 302(c)(5)(B), this does not and is not to be construed as a determination that the entire Trust Agreement and Trust Fund structure violate § 302. Section 17 of the Trust Agreement contains a severability provision. ". . . In the event that any of the provisions of this Trust Fund Agreement is held to be illegal or invalid . . . such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of the agreement unless such illegality or invalidity prevents the accomplishment of the purposes and objectives of this Trust Fund Agreement." This severability clause and § 10's limited impact—its correction cures the defect—allows the Trust Agreement and Trust Fund to remain.

APPENDIX "B"

§ 186. Restrictions on payments and loans to employee representatives, labor organizations, officers and employees of labor organizations, and to employees or groups or committees of employees; exceptions; penalties; jurisdiction; effective date; exception of certain trust funds

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable (1) in respect to any money or other thing of value payable by an employer to any of his employees whose established duties include acting openly for such employer in matters of labor relations or personnel administration or to any representative of his employees, or to any officer or employee of a labor organization, who is also an employee or former employee of such employer, as compensation for, or by reason of, his service as an employee of such employer; (2) with respect to the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value in satisfaction of a judgment of any court or a decision or award of an arbitrator or impartial chairman or in compromise, adjustment, settlement, or release of any claim, complaint, grievance, or dispute in the absence of fraud or duress; (3) with respect to the sale or purchase of an article or commodity at the prevailing market price in the regular course of business; (4) with respect to money deducted from the wages of employees in payment of membership dues in a labor organization: Provided, That the employer has received from each employee, on whose account such deductions are made, a written assignment which shall not be irrevocable for a period of more than one year, or beyond the termination date of the applicable collective agreement, whichever occurs sooner; (5) with respect to money or other thing of value paid to a trust fund established by

such representative, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the employees of such employer, and their families and dependents (or of such employees, families, and dependents jointly with the employees of other employers making similar payments, and their families and dependents): Provided, That (A) such payments are held in trust for the purpose of paying, either from principal or income or both, for the benefit of employees, their families and dependents, for medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement or death of employees, compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity or insurance to provide any of the foregoing, or unemployment benefits or life insurance, disability and sickness insurance, or accident insurance; (B) the detailed basis on which such payments are to be made is specified in a written agreement with the employer, and employees and employers are equally represented in the administration of such fund, together with such neutral persons as the representatives of the employers and the representatives of employees may agree upon and in the event the employer and employee groups deadlock on the administration of such fund and there are no neutral persons empowered to break such deadlock, such agreement provides that the two groups shall agree on an impartial umpire to decide such dispute, or in event of their failure to agree within a reasonable length of time, an impartial umpire to decide such dispute shall, on petition of either group, be appointed by the district court of the United States for the district where the trust fund has its principal office, and shall also contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund, a statement of the results of which shall be available for inspection by interested persons at the principal office of the trust fund and at such other places as may be designated in such written agreement; and (C) such payments as are

intended to be used for the purpose of providing pensions or annuities for employees are made to a separate trust which provides that the funds held therein cannot be used separate trust which provides that the funds held therein cannot be used for any purpose other than paying such pensions or annuities; (6) with respect to money or other thing of value paid by any employer to a trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of pooled vacation, holiday, severance or similar benefits, or defraying costs of apprenticeship or other training programs: Provided, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds; (7) with respect to money or other thing of value paid by any employer to a pooled or individual trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of (A) scholarships for the benefit of employees, their families, and dependents for study at educational institutions, or (B) child care centers for preschool and school age dependents of employees: Provided, That no labor organization or employer shall be required to bargain on the establishment of any such trust fund, and refusal to do so shall not constitute an unfair labor practice: Provided further, That the requirements of clause a (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds; or (8) with respect to money or any other thing of value paid by any employer to a trust fund established by such representative for the purpose of defraying the costs of legal services for employees, their families, and dependents for counsel or plan of their choice: Provided, That the requirements of clause (B) of the proviso to clause (5) of this subsection shall apply to such trust funds: Provided further, That no legal service shall be furnished: (A) to initiate any proceeding directed (i) against any such employer or its officers or agents except in workman's com-

pensation cases, or (ii) against such labor organization, or its parent or subordinate bodies, or their officers or agents, or (iii) against any other employer or labor organization, or their officers or agents, in any matter arising under subchapter II of this chapter or this chapter; and (B) in any proceeding where a labor organization would be prohibited from defraying the costs of legal services by the provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

APPENDIX "C"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

No. FL 74-172-Civ-NCR

MICHAEL COSTELLO, CHARLES PEREZ
and ROBERT HORAN, et al

Plaintiffs

vs.

BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE,
D. M. SCHNEIDER, et al

Defendants

FINDINGS OF FACT
and
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

(Filed March 31, 1975)

After trial of this case, without a jury, the court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. This is an action brought by Employee Trustees of the Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund against the Employer Trustees of said Trust, alleging that the Trust Agreement under which the parties function in the administration of an apprentice and journeyman training program violates the provisions

of Sections 302 (c) (5) (B) and (C) (6) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended, (the Taft-Hartley Act); and, in the implementation of the Trust Agreement, defendants have denied plaintiffs their exercise of certain rights contained in said statutory law.

2. On August 27, 1962, the Trust Agreement which is the subject of this suit was signed by Marshall Williams, as Business Manager of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 728, and the Chapter Manager of the Gold Coast Chapter National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., the labor and management groups, respectively, which had been and remain the collective bargaining agents for union electricians and contractors in Broward County, Florida. On September 1, 1962, a two year collective bargaining agreement became effective, which contained a new section dealing with the establishment of a Trust Agreement which was to "conform to Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended."

3. The witnesses called by the plaintiffs testified that they were familiar with the provisions of Article V, Section 7. The court finds that the written Trust Agreement dated August 27, 1962 was not accepted by the trustees for union members, but it has been followed by both the union and management.

4. There is no written Trust Agreement in existence for the years 1964, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1973 and 1974. The working agreements for these years were introduced into evidence, and in Article V, Section 7, is set forth the following:

> "The parties to this Agreement shall have a joint apprenticeship and training Trust Fund Agreement, which Agreement shall conform to Section 302 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended."

5. Prior to August 1962 there was no written Trust Fund Agreement, and the program at that time was funded by both parties — union and management. Management offered to refund the entire apprenticeship program in turn for the union agreeing to delegating the responsibility of employment to the employer representatives. This offer has not been accepted by the union in those years subsequent to the August 27, 1962 agreement.

6. The Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (JATC) was established and continued to operate under the terms of the 1962 agreement although the union attempted from 1967 on to delete Section 10 from the Agreement. Section 10 reads, as follows:

> "10. Matters pertaining to any employees of this Fund shall be the responsibility of the Employers Trustees only."

7. The plaintiffs, Employee Trustees, have had an equal voice along with the Employer Trustees in the selection and the employment conditions, including salaries and expenses, of some seventeen instructors employed by the Trust to give the training and instruction to apprentices and journeymen which is the sine qua non of the program. They have, in addition, had an equal voice in the selection of apprentices, the investment of the Trust's assets, the purchase of instructional materials and supplies, the send-

ing of persons to instructional meetings and conferences, the payment of rent, and the discharge of a former Assistant Director of the Trust. However, the Employer Trustees have effectively blocked them in exercising any control over the selection of a Director, an Assistant Director and several office clerical employees, as well as the amount of salaries paid to said persons.

8. Marshall Williams, the former Business Manager of Local 728, current Director of the Trust, also serves in the dual capacity as Chapter Manager of the Contractors' Association. His office and the offices of the Trust are located in a building owned by the Contractors' Association, which also has its office in the same building. By the terms of his employment contract executed jointly between the Employer Trustees of the Trust and the Contractors' Association, he is to serve in both capacities for one weekly salary, with dual responsibilities. His Assistant Director, Arnold Bleeker, serves the Trust exclusively, but his salary is set solely by the Employer Trustees of the Trust. The office clerical employees, at least some of whom perform duties for both the Trust and the Contractors' Association, are directed solely by Mr. Williams and the Employer Trustees.

9. The Training Fund is an employer-established Fund and wholly funded by them. Prior to August 1962, the employers and employees funded the program equally.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Section 302 of the National Labor Relations Act provides that the agreements for apprenticeship training

programs and other type welfare programs be a "written agreement." However, the working agreements are not complete written agreements for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Training Fund. Section 7 of the working agreements requires that there be a written Trust Fund Agreement but one has not been executed by union and management. See Moglia v. Geoghehan, 403 F.2d 110 (2d Cir. 1968); cert. denied, 89 S.Ct. 1193 (1969); Hinson v. National Labor Relations Board, 428 F.2d 133 (8th Cir. 1970); Local Union No. 529, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America v. Bracy Development Co., Inc., 321 F.Supp. 869 (W.D. Ark. 1971).

In addition, the Apprenticeship Trust Fund which has been in operation is wholly funded by the employer. In such event it is not controlled by Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act so that the employer must give the union an equal voice in the operation of the Fund. Independent Association of Mutuel Employees of New York State v. New York, 398 F.2d 587 (2d Cir. 1968).

The defendants have stipulated to certain requests of plaintiffs in this suit, including willingness to provide the Employee-Trustees full and complete access during regular business hours and during meetings of the JATC to all records, including financial records. Defendants further stipulated that all expenses of the Fund, except the salaries of the Director, Assistant Director and the office clerical employees would be submitted to a voite of the Trustees — both Employee Trustees and Employer Trustees — before disbursement.

The court further finds that certain services have been performed by plaintiffs' attorney which the Appren-

ticeship Training Fund should bear, and the court will consider this matter further at a hearing, or upon affidavits if counsel so stipulate.

DONE AND ORDERED this 31 day of March, 1975.

/s/ Norman C. Roettger, Jr.

United States District Judge

cc— Kaplan Dorsey Sicking & Hessen

cc— Varon, Stahl & Kay, P.A.

APPENDIX "D"

MR. KAPLAN: I object, Your Honor. It calls for a legal conclusion.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KAPLAN: May I also submit to Your Honor the question has gone much further than direct ever contemplated and he is going over ground we have all talked about this morning. I think it is improper at this point.

THE COURT: I sustained your objection.

BY MR. STAHL:

Q. Mr. Costello, this agreement of August 27, 1962 with Section 10 in it, has it ever been approved by the union representatives?

A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

MR. STAHL: Thank you.

MR. KAPLAN: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: You may step down, Mr. Costello.

APPENDIX "E"

Q. And also under Section 16, if it is to be amended it is to be taken to the employees and employers?

A. Also Section 17, if any part of that trust agreement is found to be illegal by a court of law it shall be removed.

Q. Mr. Costello, then you are telling me that there was no official union-designated members to negotiate the August 27, 1962 agreement?

A. Yes, sir. I will state that again.

Q. And has the union ever, or any union representatives, ever be[illegible]n been appointed— You are a member of that committee, aren't you, sir?

A. I am now, sir.

Q. By virtue of what document?

A. I was appointed by the unit chairman in 1969.

Q. By reason of the working agreement or by reason of the trust fund agreement?

A. The working agreement, collective bargaining agreement.

APPENDIX "F"

Q. You say formally it is not before them right now. Every time since September the 1st, 1962 there's been a collective bargaining agreement, the trust fund agreement of August 27, 1962 has been ratified and adopted as the trust fund agreement in existence?

MR. KAPLAN: Object. That is a conclusion on the part of counsel.

THE COURT: It's cross examination. I will permit a yes or no answer.

THE WITNESS: No. The working agreements have been ratified, yes. The trust agreement has not been ratified.

BY MR. STAHL:

Q. The trust agreement has not been ratified by whom?

A. The union side. It was never brought before them.

APPENDIX "G"

THE COURT: Who's "they"?

THE WITNESS: The local union, membership, told the negotiating committee, their negotiating committee, to proceed with what really took affect. That happened.

BY MR. KAPLAN:

Q. So if the trust agreement wasn't in existence, you read only the collective bargaining agreement, is that right?

A. That's correct. Didn't even read the collective bargaining agreement at the time.

Q. I see.

A. We discussed it and we discussed the problems of the apprenticeship and how to fund it, just like I mentioned a moment ago.

Q. If you never read the documents, then, it is your testimony, is it not, that the finished product which is the trust agreement, was something that was constructed between you and Karl Behnke; is that true?

A. No, sir. Absolutely not. Karl Behnke and I didn't personally have anything to do with constructing this agreement. It was constructed by the two respective committees of the organizations. We only signed it. We only signed it on behalf of them.

Q. The collective bargaining agreement makes reference, as we have pointed out on several occasions, to the creation of a "Joint Apprenticeship and Trust Fund Agreement which agreement shall conform to Section 302 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended."

Did you agree to put that language in there?

A. The committee did.

Q. Well, did you have any part in the drafting of that clause?

A. Mr. Kaplan, the business manager or the chapter manager never votes on any action that is taken from the respective bodies. They only carry out the orders that are given them, and this is precisely what happened. The two committees constructed this thing, I didn't. I signed on behalf of the local union because I am under the opinion now, as I was then, that is what they agreed to.

Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
JUN 30 1977
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1976

No. 76-1716

BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE, C. M. SCHNEIDER, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND,
Petitioners,

versus

MICHAEL COSTELLO, CHARLES PEREZ and ROBERT HORAN, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND,
Respondents.

RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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IN THE
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BARRY LIPSITZ, ROBERT SEIPLE, C. M. SCHNEIDER, as Trustees of the GOLD COAST ELECTRICAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING TRUST FUND,

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RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I

WHETHER THE DECISION OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, FIFTH CIRCUIT, INTERPRETING § 302 OF THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATICNS ACT OF 1947, IS A CORRECT INTERPRETATION AND NEED NOT CONFLICT WITH THE OPINION OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT?

II

WHETHER THIS COURT SHOULD REVIEW THE DECISION OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT IF IT DOES FIND A CONFLICT WITH ANOTHER COURT OF APPEALS, WHERE THE MATTER IS NOT A VITAL ONE, NOR ONE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On August 27, 1962, five days prior to the effective date of the 1962 Collective Bargaining Agreement, a document entitled "Gold Coast Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund Agreement" was executed. It is this document that is the subject of the dispute at hand. Marshall E. Williams, then the Business Agent for the Union, and Karl Behnke, Chapter Manager of the Employer, executed this document.

The dispute centers around § 10 of the Trust Fund Agreement which provides that:

> Matters pertaining to any employees of this Fund shall be the responsibility of the Employer's Trustees only.

The Union Trustees had no say regarding the employment or salary of any of the Fund's employees. Union Trustees, after many unsuccessful attempts at having § 10 of the Trust Agreement deleted, brought an action under the Declaratory Judgment Act seeking judicial determination that this provision violates § 302 (c)(5)(B) and § 302 (c)(6) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, in that it vests control of the employees and their salaries, under the Fund, in the Employer Trustees. Defendants below, Petitioners here, contend that the Trust Fund is not controlled by

§ 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act, which requires that Management and Labor have an equal vote in the operation of the Fund.

It was not until the Court requested that the parties submit proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, that Defendants, after the trial, claimed that the Trust Fund Agreement was not a "written agreement" within § 302(c)(5)(B) of the LMRA, as the Agreement had not been submitted to the Union membership.

There was testimony at the trial that the Trust Fund Agreement was not required to be brought before the Union membership for ratification. Defendants' attorney stated, at the trial, that by their silence during renegotiation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Union had ratified the Trust Fund.

The District Court found that a written trust agreement within the meaning of § 302 had not been executed by Union and Management. Therefore, according to the District Court, the Union need not have an equal voice in the operation of the Fund, since the Trust Fund is wholly funded by the Employer. The Court then entered judgment for the Defendants.

The Court of Appeals found that there was indeed ratification of the August 27, 1962 Trust Agreement pursuant to Florida Law. See, *G. & M. Restaurants Corp. v. Tropical Music Service, Inc.*, 161 So.2d 556 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1964). Ratification resulted from the acts of the Union representatives. There was no requirement that the Union members take any action to ratify the Trust Fund Agreement. The Court found that the August 27th Trust Agreement is the one required

by the Collective Bargaining Agreement. It found that the Trust Agreement met all the requirements of § 302 of the LMRA. The Court, finding § 10 of the Trust Agreement in violation of § 302(c)(5)(B) of the Act, reversed the ruling of the District Court.

Petitioners then filed for a Writ of Certiorari to this Court. Respondents, for reasons which will be set forth, oppose the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

I

The Decision Of The U. S. Court Of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Interpreting § 302 Of The Labor-Management Relations Act Of 1947 Is A Correct Interpretation And Need Not Conflict With The Opinion Of The United States Court Of Appeals, Second Circuit.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals found that the August 27th Trust Agreement has been ratified by the parties in accordance with Florida Law. By their actions, the Union and Employer Trustees have consistently indicated that the August 27th Trust Agreement is the one required by the Collective Bargaining Agreement. There was a clear intent, as indicated by the actions of the parties, to establish a Trust Fund within § 302 of the LMRA. Equal representation is required in the administration of the Trust Fund pursuant to the Act. There was equal participation in all aspects except for the hiring of the Fund's staff. Since the Committee that administered the Trust Fund was structured so as to insure the equal representation of the parties, it is clear that the intent was to establish a Taft-Hartley Trust Fund.

The Court below found that the case at Bar is in conflict with the decision of another Court of Appeals. See, *Independent Association of Mutuel Employees of New York State v. New York Racing Association*, 398 F.2d 583 (2nd Cir. 1968). Petitioners contend that the conflict perceived by the Court below should be the basis of review by this Court.

However, even if the results reached by the Courts of the Fifth Circuit and that of the Second Circuit conflict, the conclusions arise out of different factual backgrounds. There was no apparent intent in *Mutuel Employees, supra*, to establish a § 302 Trust. In that case, a Trust Fund was established by the Employer and although Union representatives were appointed as Committee Members, they were not given equal participation in the control of the Fund. Since there was no intent to give Union members an equal voice, that Fund was not a Taft-Hartley Trust Fund. Instead, Union members were simply gratuitously appointed by the Employer to the Committee of a Trust Fund set up by Management and the procedures required by § 10 of the LMRA were not invoked.

In the case at Bar, a Taft-Hartley Trust Fund was found to have existed and thus the Fund is within § 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is certain that had the *Mutuel Employees* Court been faced with the actual situation presented here, i.e., there is equality of management except as to certain employees, it would have made the same ruling as did the Fifth Circuit.

Conversely, it is speculation to conclude that if presented with an identical factual situation as that in *Mutuel Employees, supra*, the Fifth Circuit would

have reached a decision contrary to that of the Second Circuit. Any indication of that occurrence emerges from the dicta of the Fifth Circuit Opinion and is inappropriate for review here because of the factual differences between the two cases. Thus, the different conclusions which the Courts reached are largely grounded in the facts and their theoretical differences are more apparent than real. Absent a factual situation that clearly presents a conflict in the interpretation of the Statute, review by this Court is unnecessary.

II

Even If The Court Does Find A Conflict In The Decisions Of The United States Courts Of Appeals, Second Circuit And The Fifth Circuit, This Matter Is Not A Vital One Nor Is It Of Great Importance.

In the thirty years since the enactment of the LMRA, in 1947, only one other case has dealt with the issue decided below. See, *Independent Association of Mutuel Employees, supra*. That case was decided by the Second Circuit in 1968 and there has been no similar case until the present time. Thus, no vital controversy of import beyond the particular facts and parties involved here is being presented. One of the major purposes of Supreme Court review by Certiorari is the setting of precedent in matters that are current and pervasive. Such matters are not found here. Rather, the issue before the Court is one which has arisen twice in the thirty years since the passage of the Statute and is unlikely to arise again before another thirty years have passed.

Here, there is no hindrance to the effective administration of § 302 caused by the lower Court decision. The issue is a narrow one, unlikely to affect the application of the LMRA. Nor are the decisions of the two Courts of Appeals so inconsistent in theory as to leave the meaning and intent of the Statute in a state of confusion. Rather, the Fifth Circuit has correctly interpreted the Statute in a factual situation which Respondents contend is unlike that of *Mutuel Employees, supra*. Where no problem of immediate importance is presented before this Court, the decision of the Fifth Circuit is proper and need not be reviewed.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to review the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals should be denied.

Respectfully submitted

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that three copies of the foregoing Response to Petition for Writ of Certiorari were mailed this ____ day of June, 1977 to Steadman S. Stahl, Jr., Esq., attorney for Petitioners, 2432 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, Florida 33020.

Joseph C. Segor